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THE  
UNITED STATES PHARMACOPŒIAL  
CONVENTION  
1900





UNITED STATES PHARMACOPŒIAL CONVENTION, 84,  
*Washington, D.C., 1900.*

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ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

105712

OF THE

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1900 FOR  
REVISING THE UNITED STATES  
PHARMACOPŒIA

HELD AT

WASHINGTON, MAY 2, 3, AND 4, 1900

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1900.

# THE UNITED STATES PHARMACOPOEIAL CONVENTION.

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## FIRST DAY.

First Session, May 2, 1900.

THE Convention was called to order by President Dr. Horatio C. Wood at twelve m., Wednesday, May 2, 1900, in the banquet-hall of the Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C.

An address of welcome was delivered by the Hon. John B. Wight, District Commissioner.

W. S. Thompson, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, submitted a report, which was subsequently amended and finally adopted.

The societies represented by delegates in the Association were as follows: \*

### Arkansas.

ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACISTS.

### California.

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

UNIVERSITY OF: MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

### Colorado.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

### Connecticut.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

YALE UNIVERSITY: MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

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\* List revised by Dr. M. G. Motter, Secretary of the Committee on Credentials.

**Delaware.**

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

**District of Columbia.**

COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY: MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.  
 GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY: MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.  
 HOWARD UNIVERSITY: MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.  
 HOWARD UNIVERSITY: DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY.  
 MEDICAL SOCIETY OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.  
 NATIONAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.  
 NATIONAL UNIVERSITY: MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

**Georgia.**

STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.  
 ATLANTA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.  
 ATLANTA COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.  
 MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF.

**Illinois.**

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.  
 NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY: MEDICAL SCHOOL.  
 NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY: SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.  
 NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY: WOMAN'S MEDICAL  
 SCHOOL.  
 CHICAGO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.  
 RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.  
 CHICAGO MEDICAL SOCIETY.

**Indiana.**

NORTHERN INDIANA SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.  
 PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.  
 PURDUE UNIVERSITY: SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.  
 STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

**Iowa.**

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.  
 STATE UNIVERSITY OF.  
 HIGHLAND PARK COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

**Kansas.**

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.  
 UNIVERSITY OF: SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.



**Kentucky.**

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.  
 STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.  
 LOUISVILLE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

**Maine.**

BOWDOIN COLLEGE: MEDICAL SCHOOL.  
 MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

**Maryland.**

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.  
 PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.  
 MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL FACULTY.  
 BALTIMORE MEDICAL COLLEGE.  
 JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY: MEDICAL SCHOOL.  
 COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

**Massachusetts.**

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.  
 COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.  
 MEDICAL SOCIETY.  
 STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

**Michigan.**

STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.  
 UNIVERSITY OF: DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND  
 SURGERY.  
 UNIVERSITY OF: SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.  
 DETROIT COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.  
 DETROIT COLLEGE OF MEDICINE: PHARMACEUTICAL  
 DEPARTMENT.

**Minnesota.**

STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.  
 UNIVERSITY OF: DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND  
 SURGERY.  
 UNIVERSITY OF: SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.  
 HAMLINE UNIVERSITY: COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS  
 AND SURGEONS.

**Missouri.**

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF.  
 PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.  
 KANSAS CITY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND NATURAL  
 SCIENCE.  
 ST. LOUIS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.  
 ST. LOUIS MEDICAL SOCIETY.  
 WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY: MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

**Nebraska.**

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

**New Jersey.**

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.  
 MEDICAL SOCIETY OF.  
 PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

**New York.**

MEDICAL SOCIETY, STATE OF.  
 STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.  
 STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.  
 ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.  
 ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE.  
 BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.  
 LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.  
 BROOKLYN MEDICAL SOCIETY.  
 MEDICAL SOCIETY COUNTY OF KINGS.  
 KINGS COUNTY PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.  
 UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO: COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.  
 UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO: MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.  
 NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.  
 COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF CITY OF NEW YORK.  
 CORNELL UNIVERSITY: MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.  
 LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY: GERMAN APOTHE-  
 CARIES OF CITY OF NEW YORK.  
 POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL.  
 COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

**North Carolina.**

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

**Ohio.**

STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

NORTHERN OHIO DRUGGIST ASSOCIATION.

CINCINNATI COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI: DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE.

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

SCIO COLLEGE: DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY.

**Pennsylvania.**

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY: ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL COLLEGE.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA: MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

PITTSBURG COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

**South Carolina.**

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF: MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF: PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT.

**South Dakota.**

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

**Tennessee.**

STATE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY: MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY: DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY.

**United States.**

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

ARMY: MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NAVY: BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT: MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

**Virginia.**

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

**Wisconsin.**

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

UNIVERSITY OF: SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

The committee also submitted a printed programme giving the order of business for the Convention.

President Dr. Horatio C. Wood delivered the following address:

In the thought of the Infinite, it may well be that event follows event in unbroken sequence from infinity to infinity, but man, bound to time by the limitations of his own existence, for his own purposes arbitrarily breaks the monotony of progress, and calls the larger fragments years, decades, centuries. To-day the tally of the decades is full, and assembled here together we stand upon one of those great mounds which mark the passage of a century. Looking forward, as a traveller who has reached some high dividing summit, we strive to peer into the future, but its mists are impenetrable, and what seems to our straining vision the outlines of figures are but the projected shadows of the present. The view behind is plainer; the roads by which we have reached the summit are crowded with footsteps, in the near-by sharp and distinct, and fading with the distance. Under such circumstances it is but natural that the opening address of your



President should take an historic tinge, and that before we settle down to work we should try to draw from the past such lessons for the present as shall make secure the future. Such retrospect is especially fitting, since our labors, when they shall be carried to their end, will finish the first century of Pharmacopœia work in the United States.

It is true that, as told in the historical introduction to the Pharmacopœia, there was published in Philadelphia, in 1778, for military purposes a small Pharmacopœia, but it was the Counsellors of the Massachusetts Medical Society who, in 1805, first appreciated the need in America of a general Pharmacopœia, and it was the result of their labors, issued in 1808, that suggested to Dr. Lyman Spalding, of New York City, the formation of the National Standard.

The dry-bones of history, such as may be found in the opening pages of the United States Pharmacopœia, interest most of us but little, but when they are clothed with flesh and blood, it quickens heart-beats to see how near akin the men of the past were to the men of the present, and how, notwithstanding all change, the continuing brotherhood of the race reveals itself in the written lines.

In 1874, profoundly impressed with the rapid multiplication of medical books, and the phenomenal growth of medical literature, I wrote, in opening the preface to my book on therapeutics: "Indeed, art is so long, life is so short, that every student has the right to demand of an author by what authority he doeth these things, and to challenge every memoir for its *raison d'être*." Judge of my surprise, when recently looking over the Pharmacopœia published by the Massachusetts Medical Society, to read among the first sentences, "Books multiply so fast that it has become necessary to preface every new work with reasons, indeed almost an apology, for its appearance." This in 1808, when America was little else than a wilderness; when, as we view the matter, neither medical journalism nor medical literature existed in the United States.

Very far from the truth is Tennyson's antithesis between the permanence of the brook and the momentary life of humanity; the fact is that the stream of mankind flows on

forever as much as does the current of the brook; only as the drops of water in the brook change moment by moment, so do the drops come and go in the great human stream; and almost as like as drops are to drops so is man to man. Hands from which had scarcely fallen the gauntlets of Puritanism wrote in primal New England: "It must not be understood that in adopting the modern language of botany and chemistry we have consulted the whims of every pretender. In this as in former ages men are creating confusion by creating names." Wise words are these, which the coming subcommittee on nomenclature of the United States Pharmacopœia should ponder a little more seriously than have their immediate predecessors. "In this as in preceding ages men are creating confusion by creating names." Applicable is this to all sciences, but most applicable is it in the purely natural history studies, so-called, such as zoology and botany. Smith or Jones or Thomson or Cope, written at the end of the name of an animal or plant, fails not in its influence on human personality. I well remember with what glee and pride in the days of my callow youth, when I should have been under taskmasters learning methods and facts, I first saw H. C. Wood written after the name of a piece of fossil drift-wood from the coal-fields of Pennsylvania. The boy is the father of the man. Unconsciously there remains in each of us some capacity of enjoyment such as was in the boy who, pointing to his name in the newspaper, said to his old aunt, "That's me." If the personal element could be withdrawn from the specific nomenclature of animals and plants there probably would be much simplification. Let it be said of none of us that we have created confusion by creating names. Why must the poisoned American perish while we are searching our memories for ferri oxidum hydratum cum magnesia when antidotum arsenici might have saved his life, if only he had lived in Germany.

In the preface of the Pharmacopœia of 1808 it is interesting to find the germs whose subsequent growth cost the members of this Convention and its committee so much labor. In accordance with the statement in the preface, "As

there frequently arise errors of no small importance from the promiscuous use of weights and measures, it is proper that the quantities of substances, whether fluid or solid, be determined by weight." In accordance with this the framers of the first American Pharmacopœia adopted the system of parts by weight, but, unfortunately, they went on to say,—

"Yet it may suffice to measure wine, water, and aqueous liquids in some instances, provided that for this purpose vessels be employed, of glass where the nature of the substance requires it, whose capacities and divisions accurately correspond with the divisions or multiples of the modern pound." And so saying, our fathers sowed the tares which grew up with the wheat, and choked out the true grain until only by the labor of many years were they uprooted and the system of parts by weight in its purity reinstated in the United States Pharmacopœia. The tares grew rapidly, for in the second edition of the Pharmacopœia, that of 1820, fluid measures were employed. The sin of the men of 1820 in changing from parts by weight to liquid measures of quantity was made greater by the fact that the liquid measures were not at that time in use among the apothecaries of America. That the amblyopia of the revisers was not deeper than that of their contemporaries is, however, shown by the following extract from a contemporary review of the National Pharmacopœia in July, 1821: "If the American Pharmacopœia be adopted throughout the United States, as no doubt it will be, these modes of indicating quantities must necessarily come into use, and that they will be continued after having been once introduced we do not hesitate to affirm, because they are more *definite and precise, and consequently safer*, than the old methods. In such case it will be necessary that the apothecaries be provided with the measures above mentioned."

The language of the Massachusetts Pharmacopœia of 1808 was English. The first United States Pharmacopœia of 1820 was printed in Latin, with a translation of the Latin into English upon the opposite page; and the Convention of 1830, as not departing from the use of Latin, justified



itself in the language of the preface because "the Latin, if not essentially necessary, may prove highly serviceable by fixing the precise meaning of an English phrase which might not otherwise be well understood." Fancy an American apothecary or an American doctor of the present time, when he could not understand the exact meaning of the English, turning to Latin to clarify his thoughts.

The Pharmacopœias of 1820 and 1830 were prepared by the conventions themselves, these conventions being composed solely of physicians. In 1840 the growth in numbers of the convention necessitated the reference of the detailed work of revision to a committee, and the method still in vogue was inaugurated. The same convention made itself further historic by determining that the convention to be called in 1850 should be composed of the two professions of Medicine and of Pharmacy, by whose councion in labor the continuance of the Pharmacopœia of the United States as an authority has been made possible.

Since 1840 the great part of the labor of revision of the Pharmacopœia has fallen upon the successive chairman of the Committee of Revision. In sixty years of these labors there have been only four chairmen,—namely, George B. Wood, from 1840 to 1860; Franklin Bache, from 1860 to 1870; Joseph Carson, from 1870 to 1880; Charles Rice, from 1880 to 1900. As no revision of the Pharmacopœia has been more successful than the last, and as at no time have the necessary duties of the chairman of the committee been as great as they are at present, so never in the century has there been found a man more laborious, more conscientious and painstaking, or better fitted by extraordinary acquirements and personal qualities to fulfil the onerous duties of the position than the present chairman; and your President most earnestly hopes that by his continuance in office the success of the next revision of the Pharmacopœia may be insured.

During its whole life the United States Pharmacopœia has received no governmental support, and has been free from governmental control. Under the circumstances the influence which it has exerted upon the pharmaceutical and



medical professions, the voluntary obedience which has been given to it, are not only a tribute to its practical excellence, but also a strong evidence of that peculiar Anglo-Saxon power of recognizing authority that is not upon the statute books, a power born of self-control and common sense, which makes the race, of all others, most capable of self-government. The indirect recognition by the government of the Pharmacopœia becomes each year more apparent, both in federal and State legislation, so that there does not seem at present any danger of the Pharmacopœia losing its control in the United States.

The Pharmacopœias which have been produced in the United States by voluntary effort, both in the past and in the present, contrast favorably with the governmental standards of European countries. In its scientific accuracy, in its general usefulness, and in the efficiency and elegance of its resulting preparations, our Pharmacopœia is the peer of the best.

I am not one of those who are conceited concerning things American, freely acknowledging that we have added very little to the great sciences which underlie the practice of medicine, and that we have been indebted to Europe for almost all of our fundamental inspirations; I still hold most strongly the belief that there are no therapeutics superior to the American therapeutics, and that in no other country has pharmacy been carried to the perfection that it has reached in the United States.

Delegates of the Pharmaceutical Associations, I congratulate you on representing a profession which has attained its highest development in the United States.

There is a probably widespread, and certainly often spoken of, feeling that the medical profession of the United States does not properly appreciate and support the United States Pharmacopœia. There is some foundation for this feeling, but assuredly it is exaggerated. It is true that—owing to the activity of manufacturing pharmacists, and the number and skill of their commercial salesmen (venders of samples), aided by the deficiencies of medical education and the peculiar childlike credulity which is so common in doctors—all kinds

of proprietary mixtures and proprietary articles and extra-pharmacopœial remedies are largely used in the United States. It is so easy for the lazy doctor to write for Smith's Panacea for human ills, and so easy for the doctor who knows neither materia medica nor therapeutics to order Jones's Consumption Cure or Thomas's Kamianti, that so long as laziness and incompetence remain with us so long will this thing be done. But this is no fault of the Pharmacopœia, and no perfection of the Pharmacopœia will greatly influence it. Certainly any attempt to reduce the products of the Pharmacopœia to the level of the proprietary or patent medicine would be to destroy the dignity of the work, to bring it into contempt, and finally to uproot its influence. Under the influence of State law and of public opinion the average education of the American medical profession is rapidly and steadily rising; in this and not in anything that this Convention or its committee can do lies the hope of the future. Moreover, the intensity of the feeling that the American medical profession is not so thoroughly interested in the Pharmacopœia as it ought to be rests largely upon a misconception of the intent of the Pharmacopœia and its relations to the medical profession. A Pharmacopœia is not intended to be a guide to practice, or a working-book to be used by the doctor, but is really a hand-book of the apothecary. I do not believe that at any time or in any country Pharmacopœias ever have had much sale among the medical profession; and each year, as the professions differentiate themselves more and more, as the doctor becomes less and less of a pharmacist, the tendency of the doctors to buy Pharmacopœias must grow less rather than more. The Pharmacopœia can only be popularized in the medical profession by making it a treatise on therapeutics; in other words, by causing it to cease to be a Pharmacopœia. So long as it is a Pharmacopœia it is the basis upon which text-books and dispensatories are to be written; and it becomes through these treatises a guide to the medical profession. It remains the apothecary's vade-mecum, with which in hand he does his work, and its sales must be chiefly among the apothecaries.

There may have been a time when the medical horizon

was so narrow that the doctor had time to trouble himself as to how the druggist made laudanum, but at present the doctor has as much as he can do to store his mind with purely medical facts; he wants simply to know what laudanum does when he puts it into the patient, and he trusts the apothecary to give him laudanum when he calls for it.

Be these things as they may, it is certain that the present condition of the United States Pharmacopœia is one of great prosperity. The book itself ranks with the best of its predecessors or of foreign Pharmacopœias, representing all that was possible in 1890. Its hold upon the people of the United States is more firm than it ever was before. Its sales have far exceeded those of any previous edition, and for the first time in the history of this Association the treasury is overflowing. Indeed, so rich have we become that the greatest danger which threatens the Association is, to my thinking, surplus of revenue.

Standing on the great divide between the centuries, viewing the past and the present, what lesson can we draw that shall help us to make sure the future? Is it not steadfastness to the old ways? Is it not that we shall push straight out along the old paths? For one hundred years they have been trodden by successive generations who have found them sure roads to scientific advancement and practical success. Why should we depart from customs whose soundness has been time-proven?

It is a remarkable fact that, during a century of successful life, this Convention, or Association, has had no written fixed law for its government. Largely for this reason certain errors have grown up, and received widespread adherence as to the nature and scope of this body. Thus many persons are inclined to look upon each meeting of the Convention as a separate and distinct Association, and even to consider the Committee of Revision as an independent body. The fact is that the Convention for the Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia is a continuing association, parallel in its nature to the American Medical or the American Pharmaceutical Association, or other similar organizations; the



sole difference being that the period between its meeting<sup>7</sup> is ten years instead of one year, as is usual. The Convention should really be spoken of as an association; it is continually alive through its officers, whose duties never cease, and whose positions are never vacant, unless it be for the moment of change of occupants during the session of the Convention. The Convention is further always active through its Executive Committee,—*i.e.*, its Committee of Revision and Publication, to which, as agent, the Convention delegates its powers when not in session.

The growth of this Association in numbers, in influence, and in wealth has seemed to make it imperative at this time that what has been tradition—the growth of custom—should be clothed with the fixedness and authority of written law, and that a written Constitution and By-Laws should be adopted.

The increasing responsibilities of ownership and of business make it further essential that this body shall in some form or other be incorporated. It seems to me also necessary that a slight alteration should be made in our working methods; an alteration which is, however, not so much a change as a development. The present Committee of Revision and Publication has, as its name implies, two offices or functions which are entirely distinct; the one being concerned with the preparation of the Pharmacopœia, the other with its publication; the one requiring on the part of the committee that has charge of it scientific knowledge and practical skill in medical and pharmaceutical matters, the other business judgment and activity.

It is certain that a scientist may also be a business man, but the scientist is in reality no more frequently a business man than the business man is a scientist; and so it has come to pass that in order that its *personnel* shall include men of business, of science, of medicine, and of practical pharmacy, the Committee of Revision and Publication has been composed of twenty-five members, a number which makes it cumbersome, wastes the time of the chairman, and achieves results no better than would be obtained with much less labor by a smaller body.



The proposition which I have to offer for the consideration of this Convention is that this double committee shall be divided into its component parts, and that out of it shall be made two committees, one to prepare, the other to publish, the Pharmacopœia. Let the new Committee of Revision be composed of twenty members, and let the Convention nominate five members, who, with the President of the Convention and the chairman of the Committee of Revision, after they shall have been appointed, shall constitute a Board of Trustees, which shall have charge of the financial and publishing business of the Convention.

The experience of the last decade seems to make this imperative. A considerable sum of money has been very properly spent in the paying of experts for research work, but there are many members of the Committee of Revision who have done work greater in quantity and in importance than any of these investigators, and who yet have received no compensation for their services. Why? Because gentlemen do not vote out of a public fund money to themselves, even though it may have been properly earned. Let me give a concrete instance: Professor Maisch went over all the materia medica definitions of the Pharmacopœia; with his great knowledge, and with a splendid materia medica museum at his command, he spent hours and days rectifying, enlarging, and perfecting the definitions of drugs until probably they are the best ever written; for which no compensation has been awarded him or his heirs. One of the duties of this Convention certainly is to set aside or in some way make provision for the payment of such services, but it is always better to be just during the time of action than to atone afterwards for an injustice; and if a business committee is formed by this Association it can determine the relation between the value of services rendered by the members of the Committee of Revision and the power of the Convention to compensate. If it is thought desirable, this Business Committee or Board of Trustees, with the officers of the Convention and the Committee of Revision, can be made to constitute a council who shall represent the Convention in large matters, such as the decisions whether an

edition of the Pharmacopœia should be published in 1905 or 1906.

Time is failing, but I think it must be evident to every one, without further discussion, that it is essential to separate that which is business and financial from that which is scientific and practical pharmacy; and that this Convention can best attain this object by having two distinct committees.

Having adopted Constitution and By-Laws, appointed officers and the two committees, this Convention should give instructions to its officers and the two committees together to incorporate the Convention. I am told by eminent counsel that there is no legal difficulty in the way, only it must be clearly stated in the Constitution that a delegate from one of the bodies entitled under the Constitution to representation becomes by virtue of his election as a delegate a member of the incorporated body, and loses his membership when he ceases to be a delegate.

Finally, gentlemen of this Convention, a word and I have finished. As the American nation of 1800 seems to us to have been but a handful of seed of whose development we are the fruit, so will those who shall meet here in the year 2000 think of the American people of to-day as a small body from which they have themselves sprung. We live but for the moment; one hundred years from now only the greatest of us will remain as fading memories, their life records so over-written on the palimpsest of time that only here and there can a sentence be deciphered. Thus it ever has been and thus it ever shall be with the human race; men come and go and are not; but though the worker disappears and is forgotten the work lives on. Our fathers labored, and we have entered into their labors. Let us see to it that preserving in its essential lines that which has come to us, and adding to it in our day and generation as strength is given us, we may leave for the coming century good work and true, it may be, which shall remain as the abiding though unrecognized witness of our earnest living.

On motion, the President's Address was referred to a committee consisting of Dr. H. M. Whelpley, Professor

Joseph P. Remington, Professor Oscar Oldberg, S. A. D. Sheppard, and Dr. R. A. Cleeman.

Dr. H. A. Hare moved that in the absence of delegates, alternates should be admitted to the floor of the house. The motion was carried.

The Convention then, on motion, adjourned until three P.M.

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## FIRST DAY.

### Second Session, May 2, 1900.

The Convention was called to order by President Dr. H. C. Wood at 3.10 P.M.

On motion of Dr. H. M. Whelpley, the courtesy of the floor was accorded to all delegates from affiliating organizations not considered eligible to full membership in the house.

A motion offered by Professor Oscar Oldberg and amended on motion by W. S. Thompson was adopted as follows:

"That all incorporated medical and pharmaceutical societies and colleges of the United States in existence for five years prior to May 1, 1900, be given representation in this Convention, provided they have all presented their credentials to the Committee on Credentials and Arrangements, or shall have done so before the close of this Convention."

The next in order was the reading of the report of the Committee on President's Address:

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

H. M. WHELPLEY, *Chairman*.

1. Your committee reports that the recommendation to hereafter divide the work of the Committee on Revision and Publication should be approved.

2. The proposition that the new Committee of Revision consist of twenty members is not approved.

Your committee believes that, in view of the greatly increased demand of our country, the number of this committee should be retained at twenty-five.

3. The suggestion that the business affairs of the Convention *ad interim* be delegated to a Board of Trustees of five members, together with the two officers mentioned, receives our favorable recommendation.

4. We recommend the incorporation of this body and the adoption of a Constitution and By-Laws at this meeting.

5. We recommend that the surviving members of the Seventh Revision Committee each receive an honorarium equivalent to twenty-five dollars per year for ten years' service, the same amount to be tendered the heirs of deceased members. This, in our opinion, cannot be regarded as a compensation to the Committee, but as a testimonial for services faithfully performed.

RICHARD A. CLEEMAN.

JOS. P. REMINGTON.

S. A. D. SHEPPARD.

OSCAR OLDBERG.

H. M. WHELPLEY.

The recommendations were taken up *seriatim* and adopted. The report as a whole was then adopted.

On motion of Professor Joseph P. Remington a committee of nine was appointed to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws, to be submitted at a future meeting of the organization. The President named the five members of the Committee on President's Address,—Dr. H. M. Whelpley, Professors Joseph P. Remington, Oscar Oldberg; S. A. D. Sheppard, Dr. R. A. Cleeman,—and added W. S. Thompson, Drs. N. S. Davis, A. B. Lyons, and E. H. Squibb.

President Wood requested the secretary to call the roll of institutions, the delegates announcing the name of the member appointed to serve on the Nominating Committee; in this way the Nominating Committee was appointed.

Professor Joseph P. Remington read the following report, which, on motion, was received and ordered filed:

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REVISION.

J. P. REMINGTON, *Vice-Chairman*.

*To the Convention for Revising the United States Pharmacopæia:*

GENTLEMEN,—It becomes my duty, as vice-chairman of the Committee of Revision, in the absence of the chairman, in accordance with a resolution passed by the Committee of Revision, to make to the Convention a statement which will convey information which may be valuable in the absence of the report of Chairman Charles Rice, Ph.D., who is most unfortunately prevented from attending this meeting on account of serious illness.

This statement must not be regarded as in any way a substitute for the Chairman's general report; for the Committee sincerely trusts that this will be compiled and go on the records when he shall have sufficiently recovered his health to perform this duty.

It will be remembered that in the Convention of 1890 authority was given the Committee of Revision to publish the work at its own expense, making contracts for printing, binding, publishing, and transacting all of the business connected with the issue of the work. That this was a wise proceeding on the part of the Convention may be inferred from the fact that the book has received general commendation from all sources; that a larger number have been sold than of any previous revision; that a somewhat larger work than the previous Pharmacopœia was issued; that the paper, binding, and press-work were better, and the book furnished to the public at the price of two dollars and fifty cents against the price of four dollars for the previous Pharmacopœia.

In addition to this, the Committee has a balance, as shown by the Treasurer's report and a certified statement from the Trust Company in which the funds are deposited, of eleven thousand eight hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy

cents. There are still some small bills unpaid and some receipts yet in possession of the Committee, which will leave a net balance in the hands of the Committee of about twelve thousand dollars.

A considerable sum has been expended by the Committee in research work, and the results of these researches are available for the next revision of the work, and they will greatly facilitate the work of the next Committee. This action of the Committee will greatly forward the work of the next Committee, and we trust that it will enable the latter to issue a more perfect revision, in less time than was consumed in preparing the seventh revision. The greater part of the labor of revision was accomplished by means of correspondence, hectographed circulars being used as the means of communication and for voting purposes. This method entailed on the chairman of the Committee an immense amount of labor, and the medical and pharmaceutical professions owe a debt of gratitude to our chairman for the masterly manner in which he performed his arduous duties. An expert was employed to collect from all sources detailed criticisms of the work, and from these digests were prepared and distributed, which will undoubtedly be of service to the next Committee of Revision, by furnishing readily accessible data for the improvement of such preparations as may have been justly criticised.

The authority vested in the Committee by the last Convention to employ and pay experts, when necessary, was utilized, it being the sense of the Committee that no effort should be spared to make the seventh revision as perfect as possible, and if special knowledge could be secured from any source which would add to the accuracy or completeness of the work, it should be obtained and freely utilized.

It will be remembered that at the last Convention, in 1890, one of the burning questions, and one which caused possibly the greatest amount of discussion, was the introduction of assay processes, to be appended to the descriptions of the more energetic or otherwise important drugs containing active principles, provided the therapeutic value of the drug depends upon the amount of these principles, and provided,



also, that these principles can be assayed and identified with reasonable accuracy and without requiring complicated processes. The working out of this problem probably caused the Committee as much labor and consumed relatively more time than any other special work, and while much remains to be done in this department of the work, it may be safely said that progress is being made, and this Convention will be asked to give the next Committee of Revision similar authority, in order that additional assay processes, which are reliable, may be introduced into the next revision.

According to the instructions of the Convention of the Seventh Revision, no substance which cannot be produced otherwise than under a patented process, or which is protected by proprietary rights, shall be introduced into the Pharmacopœia. Probably no instruction of the Convention has caused more criticism than this; but it must be remembered that synthetic proprietary remedies were comparatively in their infancy in 1890. But, as is well known, the *materia medica* has been enriched or cursed with an enormous flood of preparations of this character, and it will doubtless be necessary for the next Committee to make a wise selection of synthetic remedies and introduce them into the next revision.

Other interesting subjects connected with the seventh revision will be presented to this Convention through the report of the Committee of Revision on general principles, and it will not be necessary to enlarge further upon the special subjects connected with the revision of the Pharmacopœia. But there are some facts connected with the publication and sale of the book which should be mentioned.

When the manuscript copy of the seventh revision was nearly ready for the printer's hands, bids were solicited from various publishing houses for the composition, printing, and binding of the book, and also for putting it upon the market. When the bids were opened, it was found that it would be more advantageous to give the contract for making the book to one publishing house and to put the sale of the work in the hands of a distributing book concern. This plan has proved most satisfactory; a system of checks was devised,



whereby the Committee could at any time ascertain exactly how the work of manufacture and sale was progressing. The J. B. Lippincott Company, of Philadelphia, manufactured the book, and P. Blakiston's Son & Co. became the agents for the sale.

On November 29, 1899, a very destructive fire occurred at the J. B. Lippincott Company's establishment. The stereotyped plates of the work were deposited in the fireproof vaults of this house. The sub-committee on finance deemed it a wise business precaution to insure these plates against loss by fire, and for a comparatively trifling sum the insurance was effected in July, 1899. Notwithstanding the fact that nearly all of the plates in the fireproof vaults were entirely protected when the fire came, it happened through a strange accident that the plates of the *Pharmacopœia* were entirely destroyed. It may not be out of place to explain how this occurred:

An over-zealous fireman believing that he could stay the destructive action of the flames by forcing a stream of water on the *débris* after the walls had fallen drilled a hole with considerable labor through a brick wall, imagining that he could insert a branch-pipe and thus be of great assistance. He unfortunately broke a hole into the fireproof vault containing the *Pharmacopœia* plates. The flames soon drove him away, and sufficient heat entered the vault to melt the plates almost solidly together.

As soon as these facts were determined, the sub-committee made application to the insurance company, proved the loss, and after considerable negotiation succeeded in obtaining the entire amount of the insurance money.

The selling agents, by good business management, were enabled to fill all orders for the book without delay; a contract was executed for reproducing the plates, and the book has been continually supplied without loss and is now being sold as usual. The action of the sub-committee saved in this case the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

This statement would be incomplete if reference were not made to the deaths of seven members of the Committee of Revision during the last ten years, as follows:

Professor Charles O. Curtman, of St. Louis.

Professor P. Wendover Bedford, of New York.

Dr. John Godfrey, of New York.

Professor John M. Maisch, of Philadelphia.

Professor George F. H. Markoe, of Boston.

Alfred B. Taylor, of Philadelphia.

Dr. Thomas F. Wood, of Wilmington, North Carolina.

The mention of these names will revive recollections of these noble men who passed away whilst faithfully discharging their duties as members.

And the absence at this meeting of our devoted chairman will permit the recording at this time of the Committee's great appreciation of the scholarly attainments of Dr. Charles Rice, and this slight tribute to his signal ability in carrying the seventh revision of the Pharmacopœia of the United States of America to a most successful ending.

In conclusion, through me, the Committee of Revision and Publication of the Pharmacopœia of the United States, appointed by the Pharmacopœial Convention of 1890, requests, owing to the sudden illness of the chairman, Dr. Charles Rice, and its inability on this account to present a final report to this Convention, that the Committee be continued for the sole purpose of closing up the affairs of the seventh revision (1890) and making its final report, and that it be discharged by the President of the Convention of 1900 as soon as this purpose shall have been accomplished.

On motion, the request to continue the Committee was granted.

On motion of S. A. D. Sheppard, the Nominating Committee was instructed to nominate a Committee of Revision to consist of twenty-five members, also five gentlemen to act on the Board of Trustees.

On motion of Professor Joseph P. Remington, it was decided that the treasurer elected by this Convention shall be the treasurer of the Convention, and not of the Committee of Revision.

On motion of Dr. H. A. Hare, the Nominating Com-

mittee was instructed to nominate a treasurer with the other officers, and to make their report the following morning.

The President called for reports, to be referred without debate to the Committee of Revision for 1900. The following were presented:

Suggestions for changes in the Pharmacopœia. By C. B. Fleet, Lynchburg, Virginia.

A plea for taking the specific gravity of liquids at 25° C. By Carl C. Hunkel, Chicago, Illinois.

Suggestions and recommendations by the Colorado Medical Society.

Suggestions by the representatives of the New Jersey College of Pharmacy.

Suggestions and recommendations from the Medical Society of the State of New York.

Suggestions from the Medical Society of South Carolina.

Suggestions from the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Suggestions from the New York Academy of Medicine.

Suggestions from the Massachusetts College of Medicine.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until Thursday, May 3, at ten A.M.

## SECOND DAY.

### Third Session, May 3, 1900.

The Convention was called to order at 10.08 A.M. by President Dr. H. C. Wood.

The secretary read a communication from W. H. Magruder, president of the American Chemical Society, in reference to the establishment of a bureau of standard weights and measures, and urging the Pharmacopœial

Convention to co-operate in its efforts for the establishment of such a bureau with ample facilities.

On motion of Professor Oscar Oldberg, a committee of three was appointed, with instructions to consider the recommendations and report to the Convention. The chairman named Professors C. Lewis Diehl, A. B. Prescott, and S. P. Sadtler.

Professor Frank G. Ryan read the report of the Nominating Committee. S. A. Sheppard was elected chairman and Professor Ryan secretary. Eighty-four members responded at roll call. The Committee submitted a list of names, and on ballot the persons were duly elected.

The names of the persons selected may be found on page 53, the Incorporators having elected as Officers of the Convention, Trustees, and Committee of Revision the same persons as were selected by the Convention.

The President then announced as the next order of business a consideration of the General Principles to be followed in revising the Pharmacopœia as submitted by the Committee of Revision of 1900.

The discussion resulted in the adoption of the following General Principles:

## GENERAL PRINCIPLES TO BE FOLLOWED IN REVISING THE PHARMACOPOEIA.

In accordance with the instructions of the Convention of 1890, the Committee of Revision created by this body herewith presents a draft of a plan for revising the Pharmacopœia of 1890.

### 1. Scope of the Pharmacopœia.

The Committee of Revision is authorized to admit into the Pharmacopœia any product of nature of known origin; also any synthetized product of definite composition which is in common use by the medical profession, the identity, purity, or strength of which can be determined. No compound or mixture shall be introduced if the composition or mode of manufacture thereof be kept secret, or if it be controlled by unlimited proprietary or patent rights.

### 2. Doses.

After each pharmacopœial article (drug, chemical, or preparation) which is used or likely to be used internally or hypodermically, the committee is instructed to state the average approximate (but neither a minimum nor a maximum) dose for adults, and, where deemed advisable, also for children. The metric system to be used, and the approximate equivalent ordinary weights or measures inserted in parenthesis. It is to be distinctly understood that neither this Convention nor the Committee of Revision created by it intends to have these doses regarded as obligatory on the physician or as forbidding him to exceed them whenever in his judgment this seems advisable. The Committee is directed to make a distinct declaration to this effect in some prominent place in the new Pharmacopœia.

### 3. Nomenclature.

It is recommended that changes in the titles of articles at present official be made only for the purpose of insuring greater accuracy, or safety in dispensing. In the case of newly admitted articles, it is recommended that such titles be chosen as are in harmony with general usage and convenient for prescribing; but in the case of chemicals of a definite composition a scientific name should be given at least as a synonyme.

### 4. Assay Processes.

The Committee is instructed to append assay processes to as many of the potent drugs and preparations made therefrom as may be found possible, provided that the processes of assay are reasonably simple (both as to methods and apparatus required) and lead to fairly uniform results in different hands. As regards the products of such assays, tests of identity and purity should be added wherever feasible. Physiological tests for determining strength should not be introduced by the Committee.

### 5. Purity and Strength of Pharmacopœial Articles.

The Committee is instructed to revise as carefully as possible the limits of purity and strength of the pharmacopœial chemicals and preparations for which limiting tests are given. While no concession should be made towards a diminution of medicinal value, allowance should be made for unavoidable, innocuous impurities or variations due to the particular source or mode of preparation, or to the keeping qualities of the several articles. In the case of natural products the limits of admissible impurities should be placed high enough to exclude any that would not be accepted by other countries.

Regarding the strength of diluted acids, tinctures, and galenical preparations in general, it is recommended that the Committee keep in view the desirability of at least a gradual approach upon mutual concessions towards uniformity with similar preparations of other pharmacopœias, particularly in the case of potent remedies which are in general use among civilized nations.

## 6. General Formulæ.

It is recommended that general formulæ be introduced, as far as the particular nature of the several drugs will permit, for fluid extracts, tinctures, and such other preparations as are made by identical processes, and that the general formula to be followed in each case be merely indicated by reference.

## 7. Weights and Measures.

The Committee is instructed to retain the metric system of weights and measures as adopted in the Seventh Decennial Revision.

8. That the Committee on Revision be authorized to prepare a supplement to the Pharmacopœia at any time they may deem such action desirable.

The delegates from the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association offered the following suggestions :

9. It is recommended that every article in the United States Pharmacopœia that has no medicinal value and is used solely for commercial or technical purposes be discarded from the next issue of the United States Pharmacopœia.

10. It is recommended that every common name and English title of articles used in the present United States Pharmacopœia that is synonymous for both the medicinal and commercial drug be either discarded or modified so as to leave no doubt as to what is wanted.

## 11. Precedents.

In all matters not specially provided for in these "General Principles" the rules established for previous revision, if there are any, should be followed.

Dr. J. W. Wainwright moved that the Committee of Revision be instructed to introduce the serums into the next Pharmacopœia. The resolution was not adopted.



Dr. Albert Schneider offered the following resolution :

"That all of the important vegetable drugs used in the powdered state should receive recognition in the United States Pharmacopœia, and that said powders should be described in such a manner as to specify their fineness and freedom from impurities. A general paragraph on the simple vegetable powders should also be included in the Pharmacopœia, requiring that all parts of the drug shall be reduced to the same degree of fineness, or, if practicable, the more fibrous inert portions be removed in the process of powdering and sifting."

This resolution was not adopted.

Dr. A. B. Rains moved that the Committee on Revision be instructed to enlarge the Pharmacopœia so as to make it sufficiently complete and comprehensive as to bring it into general use by physicians and apothecaries. This motion was lost.

Mr. W. C. Bryan offered the following :

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Committee on Revision to substitute for the description of botanical terms of foreign origin, in the Pharmacopœia, their equivalent in the English language whenever possible."

The resolution was not adopted.

The Convention adjourned until three P.M.

## SECOND DAY.

### Fourth Session, May 3, 1900.

The Convention was called to order at 3.05 P.M. by President Dr. H. C. Wood.

Dr. Wm. H. Seaman offered the following :

"It is recommended that an official medicine-dropper have its delivery end three millimetres in external diameter, and adapted to deliver twenty drops of distilled water to a gramme at 15° Centigrade."

This was referred without recommendation to the Committee on Revision.

Dr. H. H. Rusby moved that the Committee on Revision be requested to consider the advisability of treating the subject of powdered drugs in the text of the Pharmacopœia. The motion was adopted.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws presented their report, submitting a draft, which was discussed, amended, and adopted.\*

Professor C. S. N. Hallberg moved that in the eighth decennial revision of the Pharmacopœia the word pharmacopœia be spelled "pharmacopeia," leaving out the letter "o." The motion was lost.

Dr. John Golding offered the following resolution :

*"Resolved,* That it is the sense of the Medical Society of the State of New York that the interests of medical science require the establishment of a Bureau of Materia Medica in order to institute disinterested investigation into the character and value of new drugs.

*"Resolved,* That this Society recommends to the Decennial Convention of 1900 for the revision of the United States Pharmacopœia the creation of such a Bureau by and under its authority, with provision that it shall report annually upon the matters coming properly within the scope of its work." Adopted January 30, 1900. F. C. Curtis, Secretary.

On motion, these resolutions were referred to the Committee on By-Laws for immediate consideration.

Dr. M. G. Motter said he had been requested to present the following resolutions :

*"WHEREAS,* The Fifty-sixth Congress, through the House of Representatives, Document No. 625, has under consideration legislation establishing a National Standardizing Bureau to take the place of the office of Standard Weights and Measures; and

*"WHEREAS,* The pharmacists of this country are directly or indirectly interested in the functions of this Bureau; be it

*"Resolved,* That the Pharmacopœial Convention of 1900 most heartily approves of the proposed legislation.

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\* The Constitution and By-Laws were the same as those finally adopted by the Incorporators (see p. 40) except in regard to necessary verbal alterations.

*"Resolved,* That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of the following: the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, and the Secretary of the Treasury." Signed, J. A. Patton, Walter S. Haines, J. N. Roe.

On motion, they were referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Dr. John Golding moved that the Board of Trustees take special care to see that the Pharmacopœia be properly and strongly bound.

Dr. John Forest offered an amendment, that the volume be bound with a flexible back.

On motion, the subject was laid on the table.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until five o'clock.

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## SECOND DAY.

### Fifth Session, May 3, 1900.

President Dr. H. C. Wood called the Convention to order at five P.M.

Dr. J. W. Wainwright offered the following:

*"Resolved,* That in order to expedite the payment of the expenses of this Convention, the treasurer is hereby authorized to pay the same out of the funds now in bank to his account as treasurer of the Revision Committee of 1900."

The resolution was adopted.

A vice-president was called to the chair, and Dr. H. C. Wood presented the following resolution:

*"Resolved,* That the President of the Convention be requested to offer to Mr. John C. Bullitt the thanks of this Convention for his generous and efficient aid in the permanent organization and perpetuation of the Convention."

The motion was adopted.

W. G. Bryan moved that the Board of Trustees be empowered to require any printed extracts from the Pharmacopœia to be copied from it word for word without sub-

stituting any other weights or measures. The motion was adopted by a vote of 25 to 18.

S. A. D. Sheppard moved that if, in order to make the incorporation of this body legal, minor changes in the phraseology of the Constitution be necessary, the chairman of the Board of Trustees be and is hereby authorized to make such changes. The motion was adopted.

Dr. Eli H. Long offered the following:

*"Resolved, That the Board of Trustees be authorized, and is hereby directed, to effect the incorporation of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention."*

The resolution was adopted.

A motion was made and carried directing that the Constitution and By-Laws, together with the address of the President of the Convention, the report of the chairman of the Committee on Revision, and the articles of incorporation, be published and forwarded to each member of the Convention.

The Convention adjourned to meet at ten A.M., May 4, 1900.

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### THIRD DAY.

#### Sixth Session, May 4, 1900.

The session was called to order by President Dr. H. C. Wood at 10.06 A.M.

Dr. Adolph W. Miller presented the following:

*"Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention for the revision of the United States Pharmacopœia are hereby tendered to Hon. John B. Wight, Commissioner of the District of Columbia, for his cordial address of welcome to the city of Washington, and also to the Committee on Arrangements who so greatly facilitated the working up of the preliminary details for the comfort and convenience of the delegates; also to Mr. Thos. O. Waggaman, in recognition of his generous hospitality in throwing open his mag-*

nificent art treasures for the inspection of the delegates; also to the officers of the Convention who have so ably and impartially conducted the business of the meeting, which has greatly expedited the work and lessened the labor of the Convention."

This was unanimously adopted.

Professor Charles Caspari, Jr., offered the following, which was adopted by a rising vote:

*"Resolved, That the United States Pharmacopœial Convention, assembled in the city of Washington, D. C., May, 1900, desires hereby to express to Dr. Edward R. Squibb, of Brooklyn, New York, its grateful appreciation of his numerous, unselfish labors performed in behalf of the betterment of medicine and pharmacy, and the generous and impartial aid rendered to successive committees of revision during the past fifty years."*

Professor Joseph P. Remington offered the following resolutions, which were discussed and adopted:

*"Resolved, That the treasurer of the Committee of Revision of the Pharmacopœia of 1890 be directed to pay over any balance remaining in his hands after the payment of all outstanding debts incurred by the Committee of Revision and Publication of the Pharmacopœia of 1890, and any moneys from any source received hereafter by him, to the treasurer of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention."*

*"Resolved, That the treasurer of the Committee of Revision of the Pharmacopœia of 1890 be directed to pay immediately to the treasurer of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention the sum of one thousand dollars, to be held subject to the order of the Board of Trustees to defray such expenses as may be necessary in carrying on the work of the revision and publication of the Pharmacopœia of 1900."*

*"Resolved, That the Committee of Revision and Publication of the Pharmacopœia of the United States of America for the seventh decennial revision be authorized to direct that its chairman, with the chairman of the Finance Committee, and their treasurer, constitute a committee with full powers to transact all business relating to the closing of their accounts and the transfer of the balance remaining in the treasurer's hands to the treasurer of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention."*

*"Resolved, That the Board of Trustees be directed to print, bind, and publish the eighth decennial revision of the Pharmacopœia of the United States of America for the account of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention, and to take out the copyright in the*

name of the Board of Trustees of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention.

*"Resolved,* That the Committee of Revision shall print in a conspicuous place in the book a definite date reasonably distant from the actual date of publication announcing when the new Pharmacopœia is intended to go into effect and to supersede the preceding one.

*"Resolved,* That the Committee on Revision is authorized to prepare, and the Board of Trustees is authorized to publish, a supplement to the United States Pharmacopœia, if in the opinion of the Committee of Revision it be deemed advisable.

*"Resolved,* That the Committee of Revision shall report a complete plan for the revision of the Pharmacopœia at the next decennial Convention."

Professor Joseph P. Remington presented the following resolution, which, on motion by Dr. H. H. Rusby, was referred to the Board of Trustees and Committee on Revision jointly.

*"Resolved,* That this Convention direct the Board of Trustees to permit the use of the United States Pharmacopœia for purpose of comment by all books and commentaries upon the same terms as granted by the Committee of Revision and Publication of the United States Pharmacopœia of 1890."

Professor S. P. Sadtler, chairman of the special committee to consider the communication from the president of the American Chemical Society in reference to the National Standardization Bureau, presented the following resolution:

*"WHEREAS,* The correctness of scientific standards of weight, of volume and of energy for chemical and physical measurements, is of primary importance in the production and administration of medicines; and

*"WHEREAS,* Such standards should be rational in their adoption, that they may be as far as possible uniform throughout the world; therefore

*"Resolved,* That the United States Pharmacopœial Convention unites very earnestly in the petition being made by various scientific bodies to the Congress of the United States for the establishment and support of a National Standards Bureau, in connection with the Bureau of Weights and Measures. And this petition is especially urged as being necessary in view of the establishment of



national bureaus of scientific standards in foreign countries, with liberal support by their governments." Committee, C. Lewis Diehl, S. P. Sadtler, Albert C. Prescott.

The resolution was adopted.

S. A. D. Sheppard moved that, in addition to the addresses and other documents ordered printed at the previous session, a synopsis of the proceedings of this Convention be included, and that a copy be sent to the delegates and also to the colleges of pharmacy and other pharmaceutical institutions. The motion prevailed.

Professor C. S. N. Hallberg presented the following :

"I respectfully suggest that colleges of dentistry, duly incorporated, which require for graduation an attendance of at least three sessions of not less than seven months each and which provide courses in Material Medica and Therapeutics, be allowed one delegate at future sessions of the Pharmacopœial Convention."

The President pointed out that such an action would necessitate a change in the Constitution, and the matter was dropped.

Dr. O. A. Wall moved to reconsider the following motion adopted at a previous session :

"*Resolved*, That the Board of Trustees be empowered to require any printed extracts from the Pharmacopœia to be copied word for word without substituting any other weights or measures."

The motion to reconsider prevailed. A vote being taken on the resolution, it was lost.

A. L. Benedict presented the following resolution, which failed, however, to be seconded :

"WHEREAS, Dental Therapeutics has called for the use of several medicines not used in general medicine; be it

"*Resolved*, That all important dental societies and all incorporated dental colleges recognized by the Association of Dental College Faculties be given equal representation in the revision of the United States Pharmacopœia of 1910."

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

## ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

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IN accordance with the instructions of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention of May, 1900, the Board of Trustees directed its Chairman, Mr. W. S. Thompson, of Washington, D. C., to employ an attorney who should take out articles of incorporation for the Convention under the laws of the District of Columbia.

The first difficulty encountered was in the fact that the laws aforesaid require that a majority of the Incorporators be residents of the District of Columbia. This made it, at least, impracticable to include among these Incorporators the Officers and Committee of Revision elected by the Convention. It was then determined to ask the Committee on Credentials and Arrangements to officiate in this capacity, and because of the latter's absence from the country, the Treasurer, Dr. W. M. Mew, took the place of Dr. J. E. Brackett.

These preliminaries having been arranged, the following certificate of incorporation was drawn up, signed, and recorded, finally, on the eleventh day of July, 1900:

### CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

This is to certify that we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, citizens of the United States, of full age, and a majority citizens of the District of Columbia, do associate ourselves together, pursuant to the provisions of sections 545-552 inclusive of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia and of the act of Congress to amend the same, approved the twenty-third day of April, 1884, under the corporate name of The United States Pharmacopœial Convention.

This Association is organized for a period of nine hundred and ninety-nine years.

The particular objects and business of this Association are the encouragement and promotion of the science and art of medicine and pharmacy by selecting by research and experiment and other

proper methods and by naming such materials as may be properly used as medicines and drugs with formulas for their preparation; by establishing one uniform standard and guide for the use of those engaged in the practice of medicine and pharmacy in the United States whereby the identity, strength, and purity of all such medicines and drugs may be accurately determined, and for other like and similar purposes; and by printing and distributing, at suitable intervals, such formulas and the results of such and similar selections, names, and determinations among the members of this Association, pharmacists, and physicians generally in the United States and others interested in pharmacy and medicine.

The management and control of the affairs, funds, and property of this Association for the first year of its existence shall be vested in a Board of Trustees consisting of the seven following persons: \*

ALBERT E. EBERT.  
 SAMUEL A. D. SHEPPARD.  
 WILLIAM S. THOMPSON.  
 CHARLES E. DOHME.  
 GEORGE W. SLOAN.  
 HORATIO C. WOOD.  
 CHARLES RICE.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals this seventh day of July, 1900.

WILLIAM S. THOMPSON.	[SEAL]
G. LLOYD MAGRUDER.	[SEAL]
JOHN T. WINTER.	[SEAL]
THOMAS C. SMITH.	[SEAL]
MURRAY G. MOTTER.	[SEAL]
WILLIAM M. MEW.	[SEAL]
FRANK M. CRISWELL.	[SEAL]

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\* The laws of the District of Columbia with regard to corporations require that the Board of Trustees, or Directors, for the first year shall be named in the Certificate of Incorporation.

## CONSTITUTION.

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THE incorporation having become a fact, it was necessary, next, for the Incorporators to meet and adopt a Constitution and By-Laws. Some minor changes were necessary in order to make the organization complete and legally sound. Under the law, when the Certificate was recorded, the United States Pharmacopœial Convention embraced only the seven Incorporators and the seven members of the Board of Trustees named in the certificate. Therefore, at a meeting of the Incorporators, held on the thirty-first day of October, 1900, a Constitution\* and By-Laws were adopted, and the officers and members of the Committee of Revision appointed at the late Convention were, by a formal resolution, recognized as the "Associates" of the Incorporators. This having been done, the functions of the Incorporators ceased. They are, because of their being Incorporators, of course, members of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention during their several lives, but having adopted a Constitution and By-Laws, which place the management of all the affairs of the Convention in the hands of its Board of Trustees, they are without further power in the premises.

The membership of the Convention having thus been provided for, it was necessary to elect Officers and a Committee of Revision. According to the Constitution and By-Laws, this function was to be performed by the Board of Trustees, in order to bridge over the interval between the date of incorporation and the next succeeding meeting of the Pharmacopœial Convention in 1910.

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\* This Constitution is the same as that adopted by the Convention in Washington, with a few verbal and other necessary minor changes.

On the thirty-first of October, therefore, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, by their direction, cast the ballot of the Board for the Officers and Committee of Revision elected by the Convention of May, 1900. (See p. 53.) In this way, then, the wishes of the Convention have been carried out in every detail, in spite of the complications arising necessarily in the process of securing the act of incorporation.

## ARTICLE I.

### NAME AND OBJECTS.

SECTION 1. The corporate name of this organization shall be "The United States Pharmacopœial Convention."

SECTION 2. Its objects shall be those declared in its Certificate of Incorporation, and shall include the revision and publication of the Pharmacopœia of the United States of America.

## ARTICLE II.

### MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. The members of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention, in addition to the Incorporators and their associates, shall be delegates elected by the following organizations in the manner they shall respectively provide: Incorporated Medical Colleges, and Medical Schools connected with Incorporated Colleges and Universities; Incorporated Colleges of Pharmacy, and Pharmaceutical Schools connected with Incorporated Universities; Incorporated State Medical Associations; Incorporated State Pharmaceutical Associations; the American Medical Association, the American Pharmaceutical Association, and the American Chemical Society; provided that no such organization shall be entitled to representation unless it shall have been incorporated within and shall have been in continuous operation in the

United States for at least five years before the time fixed for the decennial meeting of this corporation.

SECTION 2. Delegates appointed by the Surgeon-General of the United States Army, the Surgeon-General of the United States Navy, and the Surgeon-General of the United States Marine Hospital Service, and by the organizations not hereinbefore named which were admitted to representation in the Convention of 1900, shall also be members of the corporation. Each body and each branch of the United States Government above mentioned shall be entitled to send three delegates to the meetings of this corporation. But no such delegates as are provided for in this article shall be members until their credentials shall have been examined and acted upon as provided for by the By-Laws. Delegates admitted as members at any decennial meeting shall continue to be members of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention until their successors shall have been appointed and admitted as delegates to the ensuing Convention and no longer.

### ARTICLE III.

#### OFFICERS.

The officers of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention shall be a President, five Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by ballot at each decennial meeting. The Board of Trustees (or Directors) named in the certificate of incorporation, or their successors, shall elect these officers to serve until the first regular decennial meeting and until their successors shall have been elected and qualified.

### ARTICLE IV.

#### COMMITTEES AND TRUSTEES.

The members of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention shall also at each decennial meeting elect a Nominating Committee, a Committee of Revision, and a Board



of Trustees. Until the first decennial meeting, the Board of Trustees shall be the persons named as such Board in the certificate of incorporation, who shall serve as such Trustees until their successors shall have been elected and qualified. The By-Laws shall provide for the method of election and shall prescribe the duties of said Committees and Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees named in said certificate, or their successors, shall also appoint all other committees that may be required for the operation of the corporation until its first decennial meeting.

## ARTICLE V.

### MEETINGS.

The regular meetings of this corporation shall be held once in ten years. The time of holding the decennial meeting shall be upon the second Tuesday in May, in the first year in each decade ending in zero, and the place of meeting shall be in the City of Washington, D. C. The first decennial meeting shall be held in the year 1910.

## ARTICLE VI.

### AMENDMENTS.

Every proposition to alter or amend this Constitution shall be submitted in writing to the Board of Trustees, and having received the votes of at least five members of the Board of Trustees, shall be published in the medical and pharmaceutical journals at least three months before the decennial meeting of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention, when, upon receiving the votes of at least three-fourths of the members present and voting, it shall become a part of this Constitution.

# BY-LAWS.

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## CHAPTER I.

### OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

ARTICLE I. The President shall preside at all meetings of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention until his successor shall have been elected. In the event of his absence or inability to serve, one of the Vice-Presidents, or in the absence of all, a President *pro tempore*, to be elected by the Board of Trustees, shall perform the duties of the President.

ARTICLE II. In the absence of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary, the President shall appoint a Secretary *pro tempore*.

ARTICLE III. At each session of every meeting the President shall take the chair at the proper time, announce all business, receive all motions, resolutions, reports, and communications, and order the vote upon all proper questions.

ARTICLE IV. In all balloting, and on questions upon which the ayes and nays are required, the President is required to vote, but his name shall be called last; in other cases he shall not vote unless the members be equally divided, or unless his vote, if given to the minority, will make the decision equal; and in case of such equal division the motion is lost.

ARTICLE V. He shall enforce order; it is his duty to hear all that is spoken in debate, and in case of personality and impropriety he shall promptly call the speaker to order. He shall decide all questions of order, subject to the right of appeal, unless he should prefer to submit the

matter to the meeting; decide promptly who is to speak when two or more members rise at the same moment, and be careful to see that business is brought forward in the proper order.

ARTICLE VI. He shall have a right to call a member to the chair in order that he may take the floor in debate. He shall see that the Constitution and By-Laws are properly enforced.

ARTICLE VII. He shall appoint all committees not otherwise provided for; and authenticate by his signature, when necessary, the proceedings of the Convention.

ARTICLE VIII. He shall issue, on or about the first of May of the year immediately preceding that of the decennial meeting, a notice inviting the several bodies, entitled under the Constitution to representation therein, to send delegates to the next meeting. He shall repeat the notification eight months later, and shall request the medical and pharmaceutical journals of the United States to publish the call for the said meeting.

ARTICLE IX. He shall present at each decennial meeting an address, embodying such subjects as may seem to him suitable to the occasion.

## CHAPTER II.

### OF THE SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

ARTICLE I. The Secretary shall keep the minutes of each meeting and carefully preserve all reports, essays, and papers of every description presented to the said meeting and hold them subject to the order of the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE II. He shall read all papers handed to him for that purpose by the President, and shall record the ayes and nays when required; he shall notify the Chairman and members of every committee of their appointment, giving the Chairman a list of his colleagues, and stating the business upon which the committee is to act.

ARTICLE III. He shall act as Secretary of the next ensuing meeting until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

ARTICLE IV. It shall be the duty of the Assistant Secretary to aid the Secretary in his official duties, or, in the absence of the latter, to act as his substitute.

### CHAPTER III.

#### OF THE TREASURER.

ARTICLE I. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys coming from any source to the corporation, Board of Trustees, or Committee of Revision, and shall pay out such moneys as may be directed by the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE II. He shall pay no moneys except on the written order of the Board of Trustees. All bills must be accompanied by proper vouchers and all payments shall be by checks, and such checks drawn by the Treasurer for the payment of moneys shall be countersigned by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees to become valid.

ARTICLE III. The Treasurer shall present a report at the decennial meeting of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention showing the receipts and disbursements during his term of office, and he shall present annually a report to the Board of Trustees showing the receipts and disbursements. His reports, in all cases, must be properly audited and placed on file. He shall act as Treasurer until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

ARTICLE IV. The Treasurer, in order that he may qualify for his office, shall procure and file a sufficient bond or bonds to the amount of ten thousand dollars with the President of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention for the faithful performance of his duties as Treasurer. This bond or bonds to be signed and executed by a trust company acceptable to the Board of Trustees. The expense attending the procurement of the bond shall be paid by the United States Pharmacopœial Convention.

ARTICLE V. Any vacancy occurring in the office of Treasurer shall be filled in the same manner as a vacancy occurring in the Board of Trustees.

## CHAPTER IV.

### OF THE TRUSTEES.

ARTICLE I. The Board of Trustees shall consist of five delegates to be elected by the members of the Convention at each decennial meeting, together with the President of the Convention and the Chairman of the Committee of Revision. Four members shall constitute a quorum. Until such Board shall have been elected the Board of Trustees shall consist of those persons named as such in the certificate of incorporation or their successors.

ARTICLE II. The Board of Trustees shall have the management and control of the affairs and funds of this Convention, except as is herein otherwise provided. It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to invest the funds of the Convention, to execute any and all legal contracts or agreements for the publication of the Pharmacopœia, to pay experts and others for services performed, to transact business involving financial or other matters that may be for the best interests of the Convention, and to perform such other duties as the Convention may from time to time direct.

ARTICLE III. Vacancies occurring in the Board of Trustees shall be filled by the Board of Trustees and the officers of the Convention jointly. A majority of the votes of the whole number shall be necessary to elect a member to fill the vacancy, and only accredited and admitted delegates to the last preceding decennial meeting shall be eligible for election for the vacancies on the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE IV. The officers of the Board of Trustees shall consist of a Chairman and a Secretary, who shall be elected by ballot by the Board. A majority of the votes

of the Board shall be sufficient to elect. The Secretary need not be a member of the Board of Trustees. The Secretary shall issue in writing a notice of each meeting.

ARTICLE V. There shall be an annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, unless in any year such meeting shall have been declared unnecessary by a special vote of the Board. For the taking of such vote and for other matters, the Board shall have the right to transact business by correspondence. Special meetings of the Board of Trustees shall be called upon the written request of at least three members, and the Chairman shall have the power to call a special meeting whenever he shall deem it necessary. The members of the Board of Trustees shall receive no compensation for their services, but travelling and other necessary expenses which may be incurred by them shall be paid from the funds of the Convention.

## CHAPTER V.

### OF THE COMMITTEE OF REVISION.

ARTICLE I. The Committee of Revision shall consist of twenty-five members to be elected at the decennial meeting, together with the President of the Convention, *ex officio*. The business of the Committee may be transacted by correspondence.

ARTICLE II. The Committee of Revision shall execute such orders or resolutions as have been assigned to it by the Convention, and have entire charge of the preparation of the manuscript and reading of proof for the revised Pharmacopœia. It shall also be authorized to carry on research work and to make preparation for the ensuing revision.

ARTICLE III. The Committee shall elect a Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen, and a Secretary, to serve until their successors are elected. The Chairman shall direct the work of revision, receive and announce the votes, attend to the correspondence, and prepare the final manuscript of the



work. A vacancy occurring in the office of Chairman shall be filled by the votes of the Committee, a majority of the whole number being necessary to elect.

ARTICLE IV. The Chairman of the Committee of Revision shall receive such salary for his services as may be determined by the Board of Trustees. He shall appoint all subcommittees, research committees, and experts with the advice and consent of the Committee of Revision, and shall present to the decennial meeting a report of the work of the Committee of Revision, and shall hold office until his successor is elected. The Committee of Revision shall receive such nominal compensation for their services as the Board of Trustees shall direct.

ARTICLE V. The members of the Committee of Revision shall be elected for their especial fitness and technical knowledge of the various subjects required for the proper revision of the work, and shall hold office until their successors are appointed. Vacancies in the Committee of Revision may be filled, by election by ballot, by the Committee of Revision.

## CHAPTER VI.

### OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

ARTICLE I. The Nominating Committee shall be selected from the delegates present at the decennial meeting, each delegation designating one of its members to serve on this Committee.

ARTICLE II. The Nominating Committee shall nominate the officers of the Convention, the Board of Trustees, and the Committee of Revision for the ensuing ten years.

## CHAPTER VII.

### OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS AND ARRANGEMENTS.

ARTICLE I. The Committee on Credentials and Arrangements shall consist of five members, and shall be appointed by the President from among the delegates to

the decennial meeting, not less than two months before the meeting.

ARTICLE II. It shall be their duty to examine carefully the credentials of all delegates. Immediately before the meeting of the Convention they shall furnish to the President a roll containing the names of the Incorporators, the Officers of the Convention, the Board of Trustees, the Committee of Revision, and of those delegates whose credentials are unquestioned and approved. They shall also make report to the Convention concerning all credentials which have been questioned, or appear to them to be of doubtful validity.

ARTICLE III. This Committee shall continue in office until their successors are appointed, and shall be charged with the duty of making the necessary arrangements for holding the said decennial meeting. The President, Secretary, and Assistant Secretary of the Convention shall be *ex officio* members of the Committee.

ARTICLE IV. Vacancies in this Committee shall be filled by appointment by the President of the Convention.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### OF MEMBERS.

ARTICLE I. Every delegate shall present his credentials to the Committee on Credentials and Arrangements, and, upon report by that Committee that such credentials are unquestioned, shall be admitted to a seat in the Convention. All cases of doubtful or disputed credentials shall be finally settled by the Convention after report upon them shall have been made by the Committee on Credentials. Delegates who are not present at the Convention shall not be considered members, but alternates of such absent delegates, if present, may be members subject to the foregoing provisions. In no case, however, shall any body be represented by more than three delegates. Each member shall be entitled to only one vote in the Convention upon all questions.

ARTICLE II. Resignations of membership shall be made, in writing, to the Secretary. All resignations shall be acknowledged, in writing, by the Secretary, and shall be reported to the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE III. Any member may be expelled for improper conduct or for violation of the Constitution or By-Laws by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

## CHAPTER IX.

### OF MEETINGS.

ARTICLE I. The regular decennial meetings of the Convention shall be held upon the second Tuesday in May every tenth year as provided in the Constitution, and the place of meeting shall be in the City of Washington, D. C. Twenty-five members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE II. The order of business at the first session of each decennial meeting shall be as follows:

*Section 1.* Promptly at the time named in the notice issued for the meeting the President or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents or, in their absence, a President *pro tempore*, shall organize the Convention by calling the roll furnished to him by the Committee on Credentials and Arrangements.

*Section 2.* In the absence of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary, the President shall appoint a Secretary *pro tempore*.

*Section 3.* The President's address may then be read.

*Section 4.* The report of the Committee on Credentials and Arrangements shall then be considered.

*Section 5.* The Secretary shall then call the roll of bodies entitled to send delegates, and the delegation from each body shall designate one of its number who may be present to serve upon the Nominating Committee.

*Section 6.* Incidental business.

ARTICLE III. The order of business at the second session of each meeting of the Convention shall be as follows:

*Section 1.* The President shall call the meeting to order.

*Section 2.* The Secretary shall read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which may be amended if necessary, and shall then be approved.

*Section 3.* The report of the Committee on Nominations shall be received, and the Convention shall proceed to the election, by ballot, of the Officers of the Convention, the Board of Trustees, and the Committee on Revision.

*Section 4.* The President shall announce the result of the ballot and install the officers-elect.

*Section 5.* Discussion on general principles to govern the action of the Committee of Revision shall next be considered.

ARTICLE IV. The order of business for subsequent sessions shall be determined as the Convention may direct.

## CHAPTER X.

### OF THE CORPORATE SEAL.

ARTICLE I. The seal of the corporation shall contain the words: United States Pharmacopœial Convention. Corporate—1900—Seal, D. C.

## CHAPTER XI.

### OF AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE I. Every proposition to alter or amend these By-Laws shall be submitted in writing, and may be acted upon at any subsequent session of the meeting, when, upon receiving the votes of at least three-fourths of the members present and voting, it shall become a part of these By-Laws.

# UNITED STATES PHARMACOPOEIAL CONVENTION.

(INCORPORATED 1900).

## I. OFFICERS OF THE CONVENTION.

President, H. C. WOOD, M.D., 1925 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

First Vice-President, A. B. PRESCOTT, M.D., University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Second Vice-President, OTTO A. WALL, M.D., 4532 Virginia Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.

Third Vice-President, REYNOLD W. WILCOX, M.D., 749 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Fourth Vice-President, N. S. DAVIS, JR., M.D., 65 Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Fifth Vice-President, A. L. LENGFELD, M.D., 202 Stockton Street, San Francisco, California.

Secretary, HENRY M. WHELPLEY, M.D., 2342 Albion Place, St. Louis, Missouri.

Assistant Secretary, MURRAY G. MOTTER, M.D., 633 North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Treasurer, WILLIAM M. MEW, M.D., U. S. Army Laboratory, Washington, D. C.

## 2. BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Chairman, WILLIAM S. THOMPSON, 703 Fifteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

CHARLES E. DOHME, Pratt and Howard Streets, Baltimore, Maryland.

ALBERT E. EBERT, Ph.M., 426 State Street, Chicago, Illinois.

SAMUEL A. D. SHEPPARD, 1129 Washington Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

GEORGE W. SLOAN, 22 West Washington Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

*Ex officio*, H. C. WOOD, M.D., 1925 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

*Ex officio*, CHARLES RICE, Ph.D., Bellevue Hospital, New York City.

Secretary, MURRAY G. MOTTER, M.D., 633 North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

## 3. COMMITTEE OF REVISION.

Chairman, CHARLES RICE, Ph.D., Bellevue Hospital, New York City.

First Vice-Chairman, JOSEPH P. REMINGTON, Ph.M., 1832 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Second Vice-Chairman, REYNOLD W. WILCOX, M.D., 749 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Secretary, ALFRED R. L. DOHME, Ph.D., 303 West Pratt Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

JOHN J. ABEL, M.D., 1604 Bolton Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

CHARLES CASPARI, JR., 109 Aisquith Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

VIRGIL COBLENTZ, Ph.D., 115 West Sixty-eighth Street, New York City.

N. S. DAVIS, JR., M.D., 65 Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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WILLIS G. GREGORY, M.D., 530 Main Street, Buffalo, New York.

WALTER S. HAINES, M.D., Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois.

CARL S. N. HALLBERG, Ph.G., 358 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

H. A. HARE, M.D., 222 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

HENRY KRAEMER, Ph.D., 424 South Forty-fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

EDWARD KREMERS, Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

A. B. LYONS, M.D., 72 Brainard Street, Detroit, Michigan.

JOHN MARSHALL, M.D., Department of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

OSCAR OLDBERG, Ph.D., 2421 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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LUCIUS E. SAYRE, Ph.M., University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

WILBUR L. SCOVILLE, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston, Massachusetts.

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